

Tucker, Zachary

From: Tucker, Zachary
Sent: Wednesday, December 14, 2005 9:49 AM
To: STIC-ILL
Subject: REFERENCE REQUEST

My name is Zachary Tucker
I am in REM 5C04
My phone number is 571-272-0677

I would very much like to have a copy of this article for a case I am working on:

TI Reappraising first-line treatment in glaucoma management.
AU Phelan Peter
CS Sunderland Eye Infirmary, Sunderland SR2 9HP.
SO Hospital medicine (London, England : 1998), (2002 Sep) 63 (9)
540-5. Ref: 42
Journal code: 9803882. ISSN: 1462-3935.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English

It is for case serial no. 10/622,055.
Thank you very much.

WAITING FOR
THIS REFERENCE

School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, 19104-4283, USA..

veasey@mail.med.upenn.edu
HL-60287 (NHLBI)
Sleep, (2001 Mar 15) 24 (2) 155-60.
Journal code: 7809084. ISSN: 0161-8105.

CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200107

ED Entered STN: 20010730

Last Updated on STN: 20010730

Entered Medline: 20010726

L5 ANSWER 20 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2001261151 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 11294747

TI Interaction of serotonin and cholecystokinin in the lateral parabrachial nucleus to control sodium intake.

AU Fratucci De Gobbi J I; De Luca L A Jr; Johnson A K; Menani J V

CS Department of Physiology and Pathology, School of Dentistry, Paulista State University (UNESP), 14801 - 903 Araraquara, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

NC HL-14388 (NHLBI)

HL-57472 (NHLBI)

SO American journal of physiology. Regulatory, integrative and comparative physiology, (2001 May) 280 (5) R1301-7.

Journal code: 100901230. ISSN: 0363-6119.

United States

CY Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

DT English

LA Priority Journals; Space Life Sciences

FS 200105

EM Entered STN: 20010521

Last Updated on STN: 20011023

Entered Medline: 20010517

L5 ANSWER 21 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2001185784 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 11277605

TI Discriminative stimulus properties of indorenate, a 5-HT1A, 5-HT1B and 5-HT2C agonist: a study in rats.

AU Sanchez H; Velazquez-Martinez D N

CS Departamento de Psicofisiologia, Facultad de Psicologia, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, Mexico DF.

SO Journal of psychopharmacology (Oxford, England), (2001 Mar) 15

(1) 29-36.

Journal code: 8907828. ISSN: 0269-8811.

United States

CY Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

DT English

LA Priority Journals

FS 200107

EM Entered STN: 20010723

Last Updated on STN: 20030118

Entered Medline: 20010719

L5 ANSWER 22 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2001140842 MEDLINE

DN PubMed ID: 11161597

TI Serotonin modifies the neuronal inhibitory responses to gamma-aminobutyric acid in the red nucleus: a microiontophoretic study in the rat.

AU Licata F; Li Volsi G; Di Mauro M; Fretto G; Ciranna L; Santangelo F

CS Department of Physiological Sciences, University of Catania, Catania, 95125, Italy.

SO Experimental neurology, (2001 Jan) 167 (1) 95-107.

Journal code: 0370712. ISSN: 0014-4886.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200103

ED Entered STN: 20010404

Last Updated on STN: 20030118

Entered Medline: 20010308

=> D ABS 18

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 11321 MEDLINE on STN
AB CONTEXT: Medullary thyroid carcinoma (MTC) is a characteristic tumor occurring in individuals with multiple endocrine neoplasia type 2 who carry germ-line mutations in RET (rearranged during transfection).

However, most MTC occur in individuals without a family history.

OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study was to explore the possibility that susceptibility in these cases results from low penetrance alleles of RET, its coreceptors, and ligands. DESIGN: We carried out an association study in 135 sporadic MTC (sMTC) patients and 533 controls from the United Kingdom population. RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS: We analyzed 33 polymorphisms in all nine genes involved in the glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor receptor-alpha (GFRalpha)-RET complex. This is the first association study in which all genes involved in this complex have been investigated for susceptibility to sMTC. We did not find any association between single nucleotide polymorphisms in the exonic regions of the GFRalpha2, GFRalpha3, GFRalpha4, glial cell line-derived neurotrophic factor, neurturin, or persephin genes and risk of developing sMTC. We found a strong association between the disease and specific haplotypes of RET. We not only confirmed the previously described association with G691S and S904S (for heterozygotes: odds ratio, 1.85; range, 1.22-2.82; P = 0.004), but we found a novel protective effect associated with a specific haplotype (odds ratio, 0.39; range, 0.21-0.72; P = 0.005) revealing the existence of different genetic variants in the RET oncogene that either increase or decrease risk of sMTC.

As the population ages, especially with the population of patients >75 years of age expanding greatly over the next 10 years, IBS is becoming one of the most common diseases of the elderly. Thus far, developing treatment strategies for patients with IBS has been difficult because of the lack of pharmacological targets and the wide range of symptomatology. Additionally, demonstration of a therapeutic benefit is difficult in the presence of a high placebo response observed regardless of the therapy employed. Fibre, antidiarrhoeals and antispasmodics all play some role in the symptomatic treatment of IBS. With the evolution of IBS as a disorder of visceral hypersensitivity, new drugs have been developed that target the enteric nervous system. Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) have been found to target the enteric neurons and play a role in pain modulation. Currently, the TCAs are recommended only for severe cases of IBS pain. The newest class of drugs to be approved for use in IBS are the serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine; 5-HT) antagonists.

Specifically, the 5-HT3 receptor antagonists have been shown to decrease symptoms in female patients with IBS. A related class of drugs, the 5-HT4 receptor agonists, is being developed for the treatment of constipation-predominant IBS. Further investigation into the role of spinal afferent neurons in visceral hypersensitivity is at the forefront of IBS research. Several experimental drug therapies for IBS are also

=> D L5 ABS 18

L5 ANSWER 18 OF 22 MEDLINE on STN
AB Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) is a functional gut disorder the diagnosis of which is based on clinical symptoms as set forth by the Rome criteria.

As the population ages, especially with the population of patients >75 years of age expanding greatly over the next 10 years, IBS is becoming one of the most common diseases of the elderly. Thus far, developing treatment strategies for patients with IBS has been difficult because of the lack of pharmacological targets and the wide range of symptomatology. Additionally, demonstration of a therapeutic benefit is difficult in the presence of a high placebo response observed regardless of the therapy employed. Fibre, antidiarrhoeals and antispasmodics all play some role in the symptomatic treatment of IBS. With the evolution of IBS as a disorder of visceral hypersensitivity, new drugs have been developed that target the enteric nervous system. Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) have been found to target the enteric neurons and play a role in pain modulation. Currently, the TCAs are recommended only for severe cases of IBS pain. The newest class of drugs to be approved for use in IBS are the serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine; 5-HT) antagonists.

Specifically, the 5-HT3 receptor antagonists have been shown to decrease symptoms in female patients with IBS. A related class of drugs, the 5-HT4 receptor agonists, is being developed for the treatment of constipation-predominant IBS. Further investigation into the role of spinal afferent neurons in visceral hypersensitivity is at the forefront of IBS research. Several experimental drug therapies for IBS are also

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2002496665 MEDLINE
DN PubMed ID: 12357857
TI Reappraising first-line treatment in glaucoma management.
AU Phelan Peter
CS Sunderland Eye Infirmary, Sunderland SR2 9HP.
SO Hospital medicine (London, England : 1998), (2002 Sep) 63 (9).
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CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
(REVIEW, TUTORIAL)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200212
ED Entered STN: 20021003
Last Updated on STN: 20021221
Entered Medline: 20021220

ANSWER 2 OF 3 MEDLINE on STN
AB Despite treatment, glaucoma patients may still suffer vision loss because of inadequate control of intraocular pressure or late presentation. This article **reviews** the latest evidence supporting a reappraisal of first-line treatment in the **management** of **glaucoma**, including a **review** of latanoprost, recently approved for first-line treatment of glaucoma and ocular hypertension.